ABSTRACT

Objective: The study focuses on the current status of economic development associated with environmental protection in Ho Chi Minh City. It points out the remaining aspects that must be addressed to ensure the environment is increasingly protected. Socio-economic development progress of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

Methods: The study is based on the points of view and methodological principles of Marxism such as objective point of view, comprehensive point of view, development point of view, and specific historical point of view. At the same time, the research also uses specific research methods such as analysis and synthesis, comparison and contrast, history and logic, interdisciplinary research method, method of systematization, and generalization.

Findings: The article proposes some solutions to realize the relationship between economic development and environmental protection in Ho Chi Minh City in the coming time.

Conclusions: The study of the relationship between economic development and environmental protection in Ho Chi Minh City in general and Vietnam, in particular, is becoming increasingly urgent and important.

Keywords: economic development, environmental protection, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

RESUMO

Objetivo: O estudo se concentra no atual estado de desenvolvimento econômico associado à proteção ambiental na cidade de Ho Chi Minh. Aponta os restantes aspectos que devem ser abordados para garantir uma proteção cada vez maior do ambiente. Progresso do desenvolvimento socioeconômico da cidade de Ho Chi Minh, Vietnã.

Keywords: desenvolvimento econômico, proteção ambiental, cidade de Ho Chi Minh, Vietnã.
Métodos: O estudo é baseado nos pontos de vista e princípios metodológicos do marxismo, tais como ponto de vista objetivo, ponto de vista abrangente, ponto de vista de desenvolvimento e ponto de vista histórico específico. Ao mesmo tempo, a pesquisa também utiliza métodos de pesquisa específicos, como análise e síntese, comparação e contraste, história e lógica, método de pesquisa interdisciplinar, método de sistematização e generalização.

Constatações: O artigo propõe algumas soluções para concretizar a relação entre desenvolvimento econômico e proteção ambiental na cidade de Ho Chi Minh nos próximos tempos.

Conclusões: O estudo da relação entre desenvolvimento econômico e proteção ambiental na cidade de Ho Chi Minh em geral e no Vietnã em particular está se tornando cada vez mais urgente e importante.

Palavras-chave: desenvolvimento econômico, proteção ambiental, Cidade de Ho Chi Minh, Vietnã.

1 INTRODUCTION

Ho Chi Minh City is a special city in Vietnam, with many advantages in terms of geographical location, climate, resources, cultural and social traditions, etc. During the integration period, Ho Chi Minh City developed to take advantage of the available advantages and achieve a lot of socio-economic achievements, making great contributions to the construction and renovation of the country. However, in the process of construction and development, concerns have arisen about the sustainability of the city's current economic growth. Resolution No. 16-NQ/TW dated August 10, 2012, of the Central Committee of the Party, term XI on orientations and tasks for the development of Ho Chi Minh City up to 2020 states: "Urban planning and management have not kept pace with the pace of development level. Traffic jams, flooding, and environmental pollution are still serious and present more and more severe. "To contribute to overcoming the above-mentioned major limitations and to realize one of the overarching goals for the period of 2020-2025 and a vision for 2030: "Building a smart, fast and sustainable city, maintain its role as the economic locomotive of the whole country" (Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, 2020, p.44) requires Ho Chi Minh City to make a breakthrough in making guidelines and policies for development. Economic development is associated with environmental protection, always considering environmental protection as a central task in the city's economic development and social stability strategies.

It is necessary and valuable to study and clarify the relationship and impacts of natural and environmental conditions on the socio-economic development of Ho Chi Minh City in the current context.
2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The issue of economic development, environment, and environmental protection is the content that attracts the attention of researchers from many different fields and specialties. Therefore, in addition to the typical works mentioned above, there are also many studies and articles in many scientific journals and related Websites. The scientific values that the above-mentioned works are important suggestions for the author to inherit and develop the research direction for the topic. For example the scientific project "Internal Restructuring of economic sectors in the Southern key economic region" chaired by the Institute of Economics of Ho Chi Minh City (2015), the Research Project "Building a Master Plan for Socio-Economic Development of Ho Chi Minh City to 2020, with a vision to 2025" chaired by the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City (2013) or authored by Luong Minh Cu, Dao Duy Huan, Pham Duc Hai (2012) research "Economic restructuring, the economic growth model of Ho Chi Minh City and Vietnam towards competition until 2020" (Ho Chi Minh City General Publishing House) Bright); Duc Hoang (2000). The economy of Ho Chi Minh City: spearhead industries - why not sharp (Saigon Economic Times, September 14, 2000, p.12); Ho Ba Tham (Research – Compilation) (2017). Improving the efficiency of public investment in Ho Chi Minh City (Ho Chi Minh City Institute of Development Economics).

The article “Sustainable Management of Human Resources and Stakeholder Theory: A Review” argues that: “Sustainable Human Resource Management aims to aggregate and assist in implementing sustainable strategies and improving engagement and relationships with all stakeholders. This systematic literature review aims to understand the concepts and the association of Sustainable Human Resource Management with Corporate Social Responsibility and Corporate Sustainability from the Stakeholder Theory perspective, using the Scopus database. We found an increase in research for Sustainable Human Resource Management, which is the evolution of Green Human Resource Management. SHRM is relevant to management approaches aimed at sustainability. It has a broad view of dimensions, being focused on its employees and the socio-environmental and economic impact of the organization, considering the organization’s relationship with all stakeholders” (Ribeiro, & Gavronski, 2021); The sustainable actions and practices characterized in the Amazon examined show what is being studied by the scientific community globally in the Amazon region and in which economic segments the practices of technological sustainability can be observed (Moura,
Based on the reasonable inheritance of the achievements of previous studies, the author continues to explore and contribute to further elucidating the economic development associated with environmental protection in Ho Chi Minh City and contribute to theoretical orientation in the development of socio-economic development strategies of the city today.

3 METHODOLOGY

To carry out the topic, the author bases on Marxist methodological views and principles such as objective point of view, comprehensive point of view, development perspective, specific historical point of view, etc. using specific research methods such as analysis and synthesis, comparison and contrast, history and logic, interdisciplinary research method, method of systematization and philosophical generalization (Tri & Hoa, 2023).

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 THE SITUATION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATED WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN HO CHI MINH CITY

4.1.1 Achievements in Economic Development and Environmental Protection in Ho Chi Minh City Today

Regarding the formulation and planning of undertakings and policies based on linking economic growth with environmental protection.

During the congresses, from the 5th to the 12th congress, the issue of economic development and environmental protection was affirmed by the city government as a very important issue in the economic development strategy and social stability festival. Resolution of the 10th City Party Congress for the 2015-2020 term on the implementation of 7 breakthrough programs, including the Program to reduce environmental pollution and the Program of Urban Embellishment and Development; Decision No. 815/2015 QD -UBND dated February 25, 2015, Promulgating the implementation plan for the implementation of the Vietnam Sustainable Development Strategy in Ho Chi Minh City until 2020; The Strategy for Socio-Economic Development of Ho Chi Minh City 2011-2020... all clearly states that the city's development orientation until 2020 must be sustainable. Sustainability in the economic field is to ensure the long-term economic
development of the city. Therefore, it is necessary to create basic foundations for long-term development. Continuously improve people's quality of life. Special attention is paid to environmental protection and sustainable urban development.

The direction of city development in the period 2020-2025 has been determined: “Ho Chi Minh City continues to maintain its role as the economic locomotive of the country, taking the lead in implementing a new growth model. Developing rapidly and sustainably based on strong research and application of science and technology, innovation, and increasing labor productivity, is the largest creative startup center in the country, taking the lead in taking advantage of opportunities of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, strongly developing digital economy, sharing economy, circular economy; encouraging and supporting the formation of enterprises of large scale, strong potential and high competitiveness in the region”; “Harmonious development between economy, culture and society, environmental protection, adaptation to climate change” (Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, 2020, p. 46).

To achieve the above general objectives, the city government advocates continuing economic development towards improving the quality of economic growth, rapidly developing economic sectors with high added value; vigorously applying scientific and technological achievements to increase labor productivity; developing industries with high science-technology content, restructure the industry in the direction of automation, intelligent production processes, prioritizing the use of clean and renewable energy; develop modern and sustainable urban agriculture in association with agricultural restructuring and new rural construction.

Strategy formulation, policy making, especially environmental policy is always a matter that is recognized by the government of Ho Chi Minh City as very important. Appropriate policies will contribute to the formation of directions and the effective implementation and use of measures and tools for environmental protection. Environmental policies are the legal basis for determining priorities on environmental issues, and planning for environmental protection, in line with the socio-economic development situation of the city and at the same time create unity in awareness and action from leaders at all levels to organizations and all people in the process of environmental protection in the locality. The promulgation and implementation of legal documents on the environment in Ho Chi Minh City in recent years have also achieved certain results, contributing to minimizing environmental degradation and pollution in the area city table.
The program to reduce environmental pollution continues to be implemented with specific goals and solutions. Promote the positive results achieved in the Program to reduce environmental pollution in previous stages. In 2020, the city government directs to continue focusing on implementing solutions to prevent the trend of re-pollution, gradually improving the city's environmental quality, adapting to climate change, and aiming to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

With a high determination to achieve the goal of becoming a sustainable urban development, aiming at 4 criteria of good management, good competition, strong finance, and good living standards. Therefore, issues of planning, construction management, land management, environmental resources, transportation, water supply and drainage, and population management are given top priority by the city government. In 2014, the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City began implementing the Master Plan for Socio-Economic Development to 2020, with a vision to 2025. In which, the planning of economic development is attached the city's socioeconomic development with regional and sectoral planning; actively mobilizes capital sources for the development of synchronous infrastructure, building a civilized and modern city towards green growth, environmental friendliness, and sustainable development; encourages sustainable production and consumption.

It can be said that one of the greatest achievements of Ho Chi Minh City in the process of economic development combined with environmental protection is that the city government has properly recognized the importance of the environment, as well as the close relationship between socio-economic development and the environment in the requirements of sustainable development. Since then, strengthen the promulgation and implementation of strategies and policies on the environment in a comprehensive and specific way in many fields.

4.1.2 On the Results of Education on the Consciousness of Combining Economic Development with Environmental Protection

In the face of the current situation of laws, institutions, and issues of policies and measures for environmental management in our country, there are still many incomplete points, the propaganda, education, and awareness raising on environmental protection must be improved. In residential communities, all levels of Party committees, party members, and officials in charge of environmental protection have become a top concern
in every socioeconomic development decision of Ho Chi Minh City.

Directive 19 - CT/TU dated October 19, 2018, of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee on implementing the campaign "Ho Chi Minh City people do not litter on roads and canals, because the city is clean and reduces waste" is well implemented, has contributed to raising people's awareness in environmental protection; promote the responsibilities of the Party committees and leaders of agencies and units in environmental protection, climate change response, improvement of living environment quality, clearly changing the situation of environmental sanitation schools in the city.

The joint program between the Standing Board of the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front Committee and the City Department of Natural Resources and Environment on "Strategy for environmental protection" and the plan of the Standing Board of the Fatherland Front Committee On the coordination of implementing the movement "All people act for a zero-waste street", the Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front Committee has actively implemented and integrated several key contents into the city. "Standards to emulate district front work" to guide establishments to organize the implementation; organized the movement "All people take action for a zero-waste street" and "Action month for food hygiene and safety - prevention of livestock and poultry diseases" in the system of the Front. At the same time, continue to promote coordinated propaganda and advocacy activities in agencies, units, and each household to raise awareness in roadside sanitation, environmental protection, building roads, and residential communities modeled on "Green, clean, beautiful, safe"...; Organize a mission to survey and inspect the implementation of environmental protection work in 4 wards and 1 commune, in Districts 2, 9, 10, 12, Cu Chi District. Through the implementation of the campaign "All people unite to build a cultural life in residential areas", the Standing Board of the City Fatherland Front Committee also organized an inspection team for 43 neighborhoods, hamlets, and 02 wards, cultural communes, which, focus on inspecting the situation of environmental sanitation, urban order, planning for compensation and clearance, and some other activities to coordinate with the establishment to settle or propose the authorities to consider appropriate review and support.

Over the years, the Standing Committees of Fatherland Front Committees at all levels have tried and tried to carry out many activities such as: Periodically and through meetings of residential areas and neighborhood groups through People's Conferences
People's Day, Great National Solidarity Day, together with the Natural Resources and Environment sector, to coordinate in propagating and disseminating the Law on Environmental Protection. Member unions, the branch of Natural Resources and Environment at the same level organized 1,797 propaganda campaigns, popularizing among officials, civil servants, union members, members, households and officials, workers and students in the region agencies, units, factories, schools, export processing zones, industrial parks, with 70,156 turns of participants about the key contents of the guidelines of the Party and State, on environmental protection; on the policy of restoring urban order, building a civilized urban lifestyle and the movement "All people act for a zero-waste street"; combined organization to issue 31,500 flyers and documents; 112-hour radio broadcast to propagate environmental sanitation in the community and implement the movement "All people act for zero-waste streets"... contributing to raising awareness and creating consensus for compliance good law on environmental protection, urban order of the population community.

The diversification of forms of propaganda and education about environmental protection consciousness has helped the people of Ho Chi Minh City make clear changes in their responsibility to protect the environment. Initially, people agreed and supported participating in cleaning and sanitation, collecting waste at their residences and workplaces, and turning many "black" points of waste to be removed to become a place for community activities. People in Ho Chi Minh City are also increasingly active, proactively proposing good solutions and community models to participate in environmental protection. The models "Limit the use of plastic bags", "Turn waste into money", "Green Sunday", "Green - clean - beautiful hostel", "Shock group for the green environment", "Renovating the landfill into a flower garden"... are the people's ideas, realized into public works serving themselves. With that in mind, educating the people of Ho Chi Minh City with knowledge and awareness of environmental protection is an important task, creating a consensus of the whole society in solving well the relationship between development and environmental protection economy and environmental protection.

4.1.3 On Practical Actions to Combine Economic Development with Environmental Protection

Ho Chi Minh City prioritizes and encourages the development of
environmentally friendly economic models. The socioeconomic development activities of Ho Chi Minh City are quite diverse, taking place at a high pace, and of course, the economic growth rate has also been quite high in recent years. Along with economic growth comes the rise of very serious environmental problems. The existence of environmental problems is a fact, however, the city government has made many efforts to protect the environment, and science and technology are also ready to provide effective solutions for production as well as for the environment such as controlling environmental pollution, protecting natural resources, and achieving many good results in this field.

The efficiency of clean production has been strongly promoted in many companies such as Tan Binh Culture Joint Stock Company, Truong Tho Dairy Factory, Thong Nhat Dairy Factory, Unilever Vietnam, and Joint Stock Company. Central Pharmaceutical Section 25, Thien Long Group Joint Stock Company, Colusa Miliket, Vafapack packaging, Asia fans, Dien Quang... Developing in a greener direction not only helps businesses reduce costs in production through the rational use of resources, materials, and energy but also helps to reduce the cost of waste treatment activities. Therefore, clean production right from the source of input materials will create double cost benefits for enterprises in processing output.

According to statistics, in Green Consumption Campaigns, most green products have increased consumption in many supermarkets, electronics stores, and trade centers. Unilever, Colusa Miliket, Vinamilk... had sales in the Coop Mart supermarket system increase by more than 50% compared to other months. The replication of this model will help businesses create environmentally friendly, quality products, protect consumers' health, and be highly competitive, thereby increasing labor productivity and profits economic profits, contributing to the sustainable development of the city's economy.

The city has actively researched and applied science and technology in production fields to promote economic development towards sustainable development, contributing to environmental protection. As a locality with many advantages in economic development compared to the whole country, over the years, Ho Chi Minh City's scientific and technological investment, research, and application activities have been promoted, demonstrating the activeness and seriousness of state management agencies on environmental protection. Thanks to the implementation of key science and
technology programs, the city's economic structure has seen many positive changes, helping to reduce environmental pollution and respond to climate change.

In the industrial field, thanks to the application of automation technology, high-tech industrial products have been created, serving as a premise for the transformation of industrial product structure towards modernization and sustainable development. The city's Industrial Robot Program has successfully built some industrial robots for production and environmental inspection and treatment in production such as manufacturing robots for inspection and cleaning of sewer pipes, cleaning air ducts in industrial parks, oil rigs, big hotels...

Scientific and technological research and application activities have contributed to supporting the city in reducing environmental pollution and responding to climate change. "Science and Technology research program for climate change adaptation in Ho Chi Minh City for the period 2011 - 2015 with a vision to 2030" has built a model to calculate the following parameters: impacts of climate change in the city to serve the planning of land use, transportation, water resources and infrastructure of the city such as: mapping small earthquake zones, serving for the calculation and design of houses and works; study the hydrogeochemical characteristics of the city area to serve the planning of water resource management and environmental protection; assess the impact of waste landfills (Go Cat, Dong Thanh, Phuoc Hiep) on aquifers; propose some solutions to protect the water source of the Saigon River, appropriate management solutions for burying hazardous waste, and solutions to reduce the use of plastic packaging in the city.

The city has taken active actions in the management, regeneration, and nurturing of the environment based on economic development. Implementing the Resolution of the 10th City Party Congress, the City Party Committee has developed a program to reduce environmental pollution in the 2016-2020 period. The objective is to control, prevent and minimize pollution of air, surface water, groundwater, noise, ordinary solid waste, and hazardous waste, and remedy seriously polluted places; strengthen trees, flower gardens, lawns, and parks; restore ecosystems; biodiversity restoration; protection and development of Can Gio biosphere reserve... Up to now, the work of regeneration, nurturing, and environmental protection based on economic development in Ho Chi Minh City has made positive changes, contributing to sustainable economic, cultural, and social development.

With the application of scientific and technological advances to the exploitation
of highly competitive resources, Ho Chi Minh City has developed a modern energy supply system and gradually entered the direction of energy using new and clean energy such as solar energy, and bio-energy, to protect the city's natural resources. With the advantage of being a major science and technology center of the country, the city not only focuses on exploiting available resources but now also focuses on exploiting processed labor objects, natural new materials in the field of manufacturing industry, high-tech agriculture, etc., contributing to bringing the products of these industries to gradually approach the regional and world markets.

By 2020, Ho Chi Minh City has basically restored, protected, and developed the Can Gio mangrove area sustainably, making an important contribution to the transformation of the local agricultural structure. The ecological environment of the Can Gio mangrove area has been improved, and shrimp and fish farming have high economic value. More importantly, the restored Can Gio mangrove forest has acted as a solid "green wall" to protect the environment of Ho Chi Minh City against the impacts of urbanization and climate change. Currently, the Can Gio mangrove biosphere reserve is planned as an eco-tourism area, connecting with other tourist spaces in the area. The efforts of the city and local authorities in restoring and developing in a diversified and sustainable direction have been highly appreciated by domestic and foreign organizations. In January 2020, the Can Gio mangrove forest was recognized by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) as the first biosphere reserve of Vietnam located in the biosphere system of the world. This is one of the great achievements of Ho Chi Minh City in the work of regenerating and nurturing the environment in recent years.

Ho Chi Minh City has been making remarkable changes in urban green planning to bring the city not only to develop dynamically but also to meet the basic criteria of a civilized city green, clean, and beautiful, attracting domestic and foreign tourists. With the joint efforts of the City government in urban green space planning, many urban areas and many roads have devoted more area to green space. Some areas can be mentioned such as Phu My Hung urban area (District 7), and Thao Dien ward (district 2). Green urban development is the solution to help the city develop prosperously, sustainably, and with originality colorful, and environmentally friendly. The city is also speeding up programs to relocate houses along the canals and remove or rebuild old degraded and severely damaged apartments to complete the urban refurbishment project, the face of
the city has undergone many changes making urban space develop wider, many new urban areas spring up green, clean, and full of utilities to better serve the needs of city people.

All the above activities of the city government and people have contributed to limiting the generation of pollution and raising awareness of participating in environmental protection in the residential community. Through the joint inspection and survey of the City Front system, it has contributed to strengthening the environmental protection supervision of the grassroots Front together with other departments and mass organizations to actively coordinate to solve the problem or propose to the authorities and interested authorities to promptly implement issues related to environmental sanitation. It can be said that, with the positive changes in environmental protection, the cultural and social life of Ho Chi Minh City has many good changes, which is the driving force for the city's economic development. The concept of ideology, lifestyle, morality, customs, and habits of the people of the city has gradually improved to be more modern and scientific. People know how to enjoy life more positively; implement a civilized and healthy lifestyle; constantly take care of economic and cultural development, and actively participate and cooperate in environmental protection.

4.2 LIMITATIONS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN HO CHI MINH CITY TODAY

Firstly, limitations in the formulation of strategies and policies for economic development and environmental protection. For economic development in combination with environmental protection to be effective, it is required that the City's development policies and strategies must be synchronous and highly realistic. However, reality shows that strategies for combining accelerating economic development with environmental protection are still not synchronous, inconsistent, and have not met practical needs. Although always considered an important issue and mentioned in all socio-economic development strategies of the city, however, strategies on economic development and environmental protection often are built independently, there is no cohesion, conflict, or overlap. The implementation of the combination between economic development and environmental protection in the city's strategies and planning is still difficult and has not achieved the desired results.

Second, limitations in the planning of urban management and development of
the city. One of the limitations that reduce the effectiveness of combining economic development with environmental protection in Ho Chi Minh City is the planning of urban management and development. Many of the city's planning documents have many contradictions, so it is not clear which planning is the main plan, which is the sub-plan, and which agency is competent to manage. Many documents currently in effect have duplicate, inconsistent, and ambiguous content. Furthermore, different types of documents are reviewed at different times, based on different relevant documents. Many forecasting indicators and targets set out in the master plans are still heavily formal and constantly changing, showing a lack of analysis and actual assessment of indicators.

Third, the system of legal documents on resource exploitation and environmental protection is still incomplete and synchronous. Although the legal documents guiding the implementation of the protection of natural resources and the environment in Vietnam in general and Ho Chi Minh City, in particular, are many, they still do not show the cohesion closely between economic development and environmental protection responsibilities of units and individuals in society. The detailed regulations on liability to compensate for environmental damage caused by production, business, and daily life activities lack many important contents. The regulations on waste classification and management are still not specific and clear. Although Ho Chi Minh City is home to most of the country's industrial clusters and parks, environmental standards are still low and not equal to those of newly industrialized countries. The regulations on the construction of pollution treatment work in industrial parks, export processing zones, and environmental pollution monitoring systems at enterprises have not been focused on.

The limitations in economic development and environmental protection in Ho Chi Minh City at present are since the city's statistics, research, forecasting, and planning work have not met the requirements for a harmonious combination between economic development and environmental protection. Some guidelines and policies on environmental protection in Ho Chi Minh City have been slow to be institutionalized and integrated into legal documents. Many of the targets set out in the Master Plan are general, lacking generalization and long-term vision. Although the city's legal document system on environmental protection has existed, there are still many shortcomings and principles. Regulations on environmental protection of land, water, air, waste recycling, pollution remediation, environmental improvement, sustainable production, and consumption are inadequate. Policies to encourage the development of industries producing environmentally
friendly products are limited. Although the mechanism for compensation for damage caused by acts causing environmental pollution, and the mechanism for resolving environmental disputes and conflicts has been promulgated, it is incomplete and difficult to implement in practice. Environmental taxes and fees have only just stopped at the initial stage of generating revenue for the state budget, but have not yet promoted their role as an economic tool to regulate and limit environmental pollution.

4.3 PROBLEMS POSED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATED WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN HO CHI MINH CITY TODAY

4.3.1 Economic Development Must Be Linked with Environmental Protection to Reduce Heavy Pollution in Ho Chi Minh City

Ho Chi Minh City is the nucleus of the southern key economic region, considered the locomotive in the process of industrialization and modernization of the country. Socio-economic activities in the city are taking place at a high pace with rapid and strong growth. Along with economic growth is a sharp increase in the exploitation of resources and a rapid increase in the quantity and hazardous composition of wastes, causing serious environmental problems. The most prominent is the rapid deterioration in the quality of water, soil, air, and biodiversity.

Regarding water quality, currently, Ho Chi Minh City's water source is mainly exploited from the Saigon - Dong Nai living system. The problem of water pollution due to the impact of socio-economic development in the city is very serious. Water sources downstream of Saigon and Dong Nai rivers are highly contaminated with micro-organisms, indicators such as ammonia, organic matter, micro-organisms, manganese, etc. in the main river sections have exceeded the permissible standards from 1.5 to 3 times. Mainly caused by human waste and waste from industrial zones. Only in Binh Duong province, there are 11 industrial parks discharging wastewater into the Saigon River basin, the volume of wastewater in each zone is at least 1,200m³/day and at most 5,600m³ of wastewater/day. Among them are hazardous industries such as paper production, textile dyeing, and rubber latex processing. Particularly for livestock production, every day, more than 24,500m³ of wastewater is discharged...

Regarding the quality of the soil environment, domestic waste, and waste from industrial and agricultural activities that have not been treated or have not been treated...
up to standards are the main causes of land pollution in the city. Ho Chi Minh City. In addition, soil pollution in Ho Chi Minh City is also caused by production, processing, and preservation activities in agriculture, especially the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The exploitation of groundwater is unplanned and uncontrolled, causing groundwater pollution, saltwater intrusion, and land subsidence. Illegal and uncontrolled exploitation of soil and sand causes landslides and greatly affects the flow. Soil pollution is also caused by wastewater with organic substances, detergents, hospital wastewater, heavy metals, hazardous chemicals, and grease; due to solid waste, especially leachate from landfills in the suburbs...

The city's Department of Natural Resources and Environment said that the ground in the city is being strongly deformed due to the reduction of water levels in the mining floors, urban development, and weak geology...

Air quality and socio-economic development are always accompanied by the growth of vehicles and traffic activities. According to statistics by 2019, Ho Chi Minh City has 8.94 million personal vehicles, an increase of nearly 7% over the same period in 2018. Of which, there are more than 825,000 cars (an increase of nearly 16%) and 8, 12 million motorbikes (an increase of more than 6%). Thus, in only about 10 years (from 2010 to the present) there have been more than 4 million vehicles added. On average, there are 30,000 new registered vehicles per month, ie 1,000 new registered vehicles per day, while the general transport infrastructure is still low, the traffic intensity is high, and the other routes are still low. Severely degraded roads in the inner city, the quality of vehicles that are too old and expired, and the low awareness of people in traffic are the causes of increasing air pollution concentrations. The amount of toxic emissions from traffic activities is increasing, affecting the lives of residential areas, especially in the inner city.

Pollution emissions from industrial production are a major concern in Ho Chi Minh City today. Industrial plants are located in the suburbs or the inner city such as Tan Binh industrial zones, Tan Thuan export processing zones, Linh Trung export processing zones, Thu Duc steel factories…and many other facilities. Industrial production and handicraft production have not been equipped with exhaust gas and dust treatment systems, which directly affects the environment and the health of people living in the area.

Urbanization in the city is fast and strong. Many large and small construction
projects are under construction, including hundreds of renovation projects, construction of traffic intersections, large-scale new urban areas, long construction time, and annual pollution dust to a large extent. In particular, due to the lack of coordination among sectors in the repair of the road system, information system, and power cables, the phenomenon of digging and filling roads often occurs, causing unsanitary and serious local dust pollution in the area construction areas.

Regarding biodiversity, in recent years, due to new development conditions that have stimulated excessive profits from the exploitation of natural resources, especially rare animals and plants, have caused the City's biodiversity to be severely and rapidly reduced. The illegal export of wild animals and rare plants is increasing. Ho Chi Minh City is still one of the five hotspots of the country for illegal wildlife trade, consuming thousands of tons of animals and tens of thousands of tons of wild plants every year. There are many rare species. Although the prevention work has been stepped up, the number of detected cases is not more than 10% of the reality. In the city, there are still many places that trade wild animals and plants openly. On the other hand, the exploitation of aquatic products has many irrationalities such as using small mesh nets, fishing in the breeding season, and destructive fishing. As a result, the number and composition of aquatic species decline rapidly. The business activities of ornamental plants, fruit trees, and domestic animals have not been managed. This is also a high risk of biodiversity loss.

The urbanization process in Ho Chi Minh City also turns the former low-lying areas (referred to as ecological buffers or "natural regulating lakes" during high tide or when rainwater flows out of the city) into Districts 2, District 7, District 9, District 12, Nha Be District, Binh Chanh District become concretized areas. When leveled, it not only destroys the ecosystem of the area but also turns a biodiversity area into dead land. This is a serious violation of the living environment of the organism.

The socioeconomic development in Ho Chi Minh City has caused negative changes to the natural environment and followed by negative changes to the social environment and the community here. The change in the social environment is reflected in the basic aspects: temporary housing, unemployment, traffic congestion, poverty, and social evils.
4.3.2 Improving Environmental Quality Becomes a Requirement for the Socioeconomic Development of Ho Chi Minh City

Ho Chi Minh City is one of two coastal cities of Vietnam on the list of 10 cities in the world that will be most affected by environmental and climate change in the next 20-50 years. The damage caused by environmental pollution to Ho Chi Minh City is considered to be the most serious in the whole country because it is home to the largest population concentration and a high level of infrastructure investment. Pollution and environmental degradation are imposing a burden of social costs on Ho Chi Minh City and causing the city's GDP to fall if those costs are fully included in the economic planning. These costs may include:

- Economic loss due to increased costs of health care and treatment. In Ho Chi Minh City, up to 74% of the population suffers from at least one symptom of respiratory disease caused by air pollution and dust and the illness lasts from 5-7 days, affecting health and efficiency of work that causes a reduction in the community's income.

- Economic loss due to the increase in expenses for the population deducted from social insurance during the time of loss of strength or illness due to environmental pollution.

- Economic loss due to environmental pollution reduces revenue from tourism.

- Economic loss due to increased costs of repair, maintenance, and refurbishment of fixed assets.

- Economic loss due to reduced productivity of crops, livestock, the productivity of fishing, and seafood in a polluted environment.

- Economic loss due to increased costs of environmental incident handling

- Economic loss due to investment to restore the environment to its original state (for example, dredging the drainage system, opening the creek, etc.)

- And many other losses.

To overcome the consequences of environmental pollution in the Nhieu Loc - Thi Nghe canal, after 10 years of construction, the city had to invest 8,600 billion VND. Of which, the World Bank’s (WB) ODA is 293.94 million USD (equivalent to 5,252 billion VND) and the budget reciprocal capital is 3,348 billion VND, of which more than 1,600 billion VND is the compensation cost to clear more than 7,000 households with nearly
50,000 people located on the total length of the canal 15.7 km, stretching through districts 1, 3, Binh Thanh, Phu Nhuan, Tan Binh, Go, Vap, Tan Phu. Ho Chi Minh City Environmental Sanitation Project - Phase 2 to collect and treat wastewater for Nhieu Loc - Thi Nghe basin and District 2 area, completing the rainwater drainage system for the District Area 2 was put into operation with a total investment of 450 million USD (from WB loan). To fix the Ba Bo Canal, Thu Duc district, Binh Duong province, it costs about 200 billion VND to embank both sides of the canal and has picked up more than 18,300 tons of polluting waste on the 3 km section of the canal, which is considered as the price we are paying for the environment. And this price will be many times higher in the future if right now, all measures to force businesses to treat waste before discharging it into the environment have not been tightened.

The practical experience of many industrialized countries has shown that the economic damage caused by natural environmental pollution and the costs to repair such damage is always much greater compared to the costs of proactively preventing pollution in the first place. At the same time, it is often easier to prevent pollution than to eliminate and overcome its consequences. From this, a simple conclusion can be drawn that investments in environmental protection and technology to protect nature, in most cases, bring great economic benefits, while improving and conserving the environment quality of the living environment. Thus, proactively investing in environmental protection achieves both economic and ecological goals.

It can be said that the current state of environmental pollution in Ho Chi Minh City will affect almost all areas of the city's socio-economic life directly or indirectly. The area of influence is not encapsulated within the city, but also in the provinces and cities in the Southern region. With the effects of environmental pollution on a wide geographical and sectoral scale, the number of job losses is likely to increase significantly. In which, the poor will be affected the most. Therefore, the master planning for the socio-economic development of the city is very important and strategic, including the analysis and assessment of the current status of economic, social, urban, and environmental aspects and providing orientation, and forecast development targets for the coming period. This work should be based on multi-sectoral data from construction planning, land use plans, sectoral plans, and other socio-economic-urban-environmental data as the basis for planning a city soon.
5 CONCLUSION

Ho Chi Minh City with positive changes in environmental protection, and cultural and social life in Ho Chi Minh City has many good changes, is the driving force to promote the city's economic development. The concept of the city's people's ideology, lifestyle, morality, customs, and habits has gradually improved to be more modern and scientific. People know how to enjoy life more positively; implement a civilized and healthy lifestyle; constantly take care of cultural development, and actively participate and cooperate in environmental protection. However, economic development and environmental protection in Ho Chi Minh City are also facing many difficulties due to many subjective and objective reasons. Many problems are posed and need to be resolved to find solutions to help link economic development and environmental protection in Ho Chi Minh City with high efficiency, in line with the requirements and practical situation of the city. The achieved results, limitations, and causes of achievements and limitations in the development process are important data for the Ho Chi Minh City government to recognize, research, analyze and evaluate, giving directions and solutions to be implemented to ensure economic development in harmony with the goal of environmental protection, towards sustainable development.
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